

Member experience on Implementing Border inspection and Animal quarantine

New Caledonia

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Overview of Organisational Structure

Government of New Caledonia

↳ Direction of Veterinary, Food and Rural Affairs (**DAVAR**)

↳ Veterinary, Food Safety and Phytosanitary Inspection Service (**SIVAP**)

↳ **Biosecurity Division**

- ↳ *Animal Health and Quarantine Section*
- ↳ *Plant Health Section*
- ↳ *Border Inspection Section at Airports*
- ↳ *Border Inspection Section at Ports and Mail Center*
- ↳ *CITES Unit*



Organisational Structure for Veterinary Inspection at the Border Post



(A) Name of the competent authority, which provides regulatory and policy direction







Direction of Veterinary, Food and Rural Affairs of New Caledonia (DAVAR)



(B) Name of the inspection agency, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border

*Veterinary, Food Safety and Phytosanitary Inspection Service (SIVAP)
Biosecurity Division*



Commodity	Document Check	Quarantine Isolation	Clinical Examination	Serological Test	Pathogen Detection (e.g. PCR)	Other Tests(e.g. visual, chemical, treatments)	Responsible Authority
 Livestock (e.g. cattle, horses)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP
 Companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP
 Products of animal origin (e.g. meat, eggs)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	N/A	N/A	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP
 Animal generic materials (e.g. semen, embryo)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	N/A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Donor testing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Donor testing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP
 Aquatic	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP
 Passenger luggage	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	N/A	N/A (for NC)	N/A	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No	SIVAP

Current Situation and Key Issues

- **Top 3 Animals with the highest import volume:**
 - Official Quarantine station: dogs (50%), cats (45%), others (5%) - rabbits, horses, birds, etc.
 - Private quarantine station: ornamental fish for aquarium, hatching eggs, day-old chicks and oyster spat
- **Top 3 Animal Products with the highest import volume**
 - Poultry products (frozen chickens, processed meat, etc.)
 - Livestock feed and pet foods
 - Dairy products (yogurts, cheeses, UHT milk, etc.) and pork products (frozen meat, delicatessen, etc.)
- **Commodity with significant change in import volume in recent years**
 - Insurrectional riots in May and June 2024 in Greater Noumea (hundreds of businesses burned down and since then a serious economic crisis affecting international trade - tourists, commercial import, etc.) led to an important decrease of importation level and significant on freight's disruption (e.g. difficulties to import hatching eggs)



Good Practices in Border Inspection and Quarantine

• Successful approaches or innovations

- Increasing skills of the dog handling team by implementing our own dog selection and training system (previously trained by foreign expert), enabling quick adaptation to new detection targets - e.g. following opening of new flight routes, change in consumer behaviour
- Implementation of CITES convention by the Biosecurity Division (improving awareness of animal risk management)
- Facilitated communication on overseas disease outbreak between Animal Health section and Border Inspection sections

• Lessons learned from past experiences

- Improve communication on ongoing alerts to the public (especially with the dangers of social networks) - e.g. obsolete film on commercial aircraft, DAVAR website poorly designed for an international audience - little information in English



Export control of dried sea cucumbers

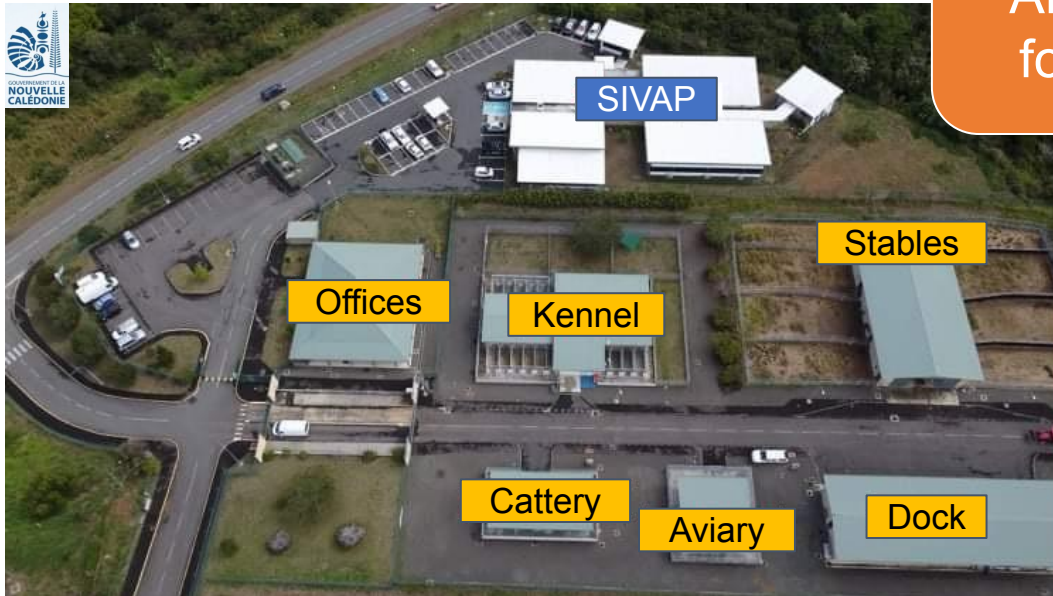


DAVAR website in french only

Good Practices in Border Inspection and Quarantine

- Replicable models for other countries/territories
 - For island states and territories: implement an official animal quarantine.
 - e.g. The official quarantine of New Caledonia :
 - 16 kennels and 12 rooms for cats (more animals can be accepted if there are from the same family)
 - 8 stables for horses
 - 2 stables for around 80 cattle in total

The quarantine work
“ALL IN, ALL OUT”
for each species



Challenges and risks identified

- Resource limitations

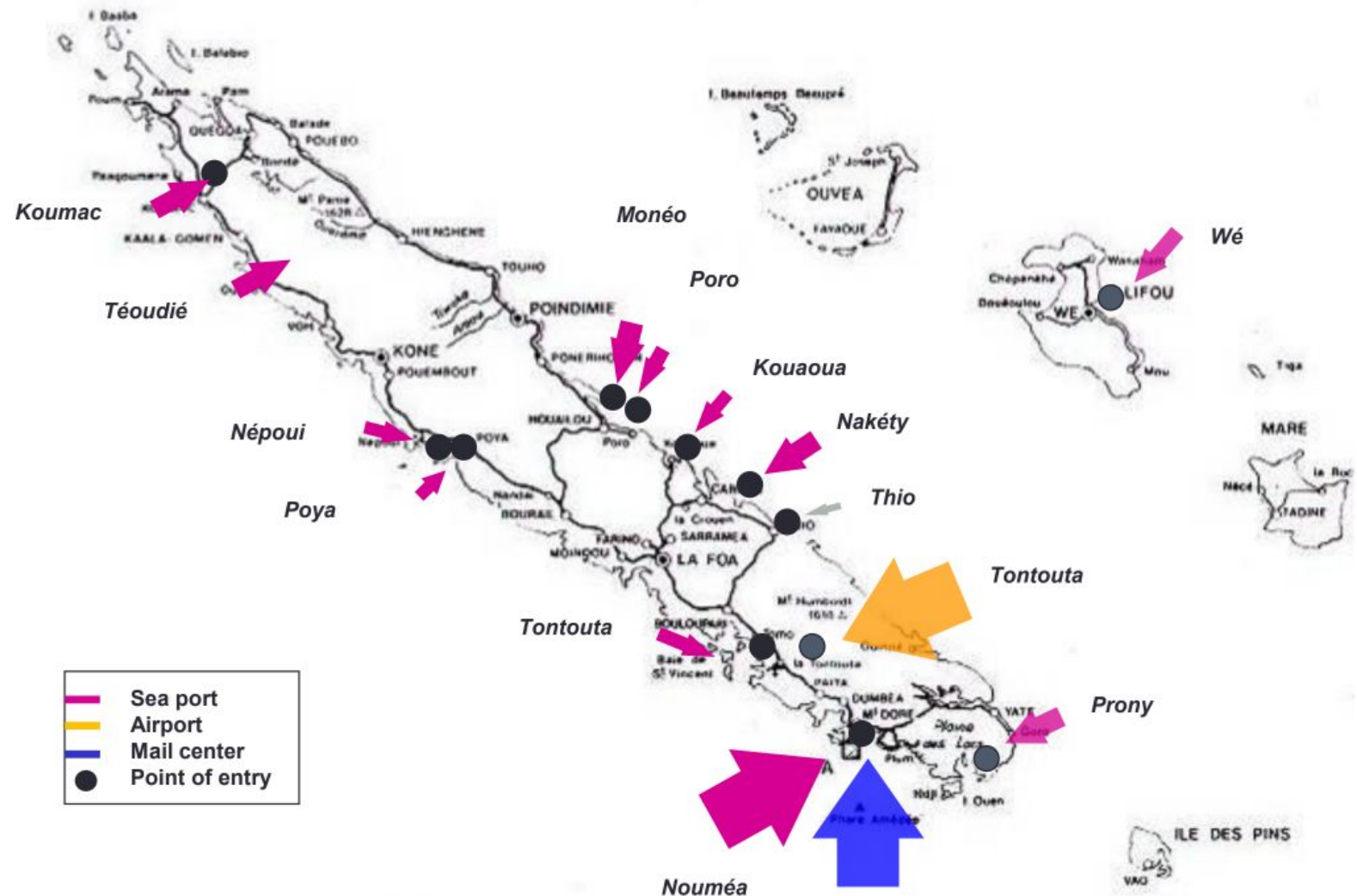
- Limited biosecurity staff for multiple entry points:

- Animal Health and Quarantine Section:

- 2 veterinarians
- 4 officers

- Border Inspection Sections, 22 officers (13 officers for airport, 9 for seaport and mail center) including:

- 2 managers
- 5 dog handlers
- 15 officers



Challenges and risks identified

- Resource limitations and specific status of New Caledonia
 - Insufficient control and legal power:
 - *SIVAP have to both create and implement the regulation which is very difficult with the limited staff. Furthermore, to modify actual texts it is very long : circuits are complicated with many consultations including the Council of State in Paris*
 - Insufficient control and legal power:
 - *To strengthen some specific power, like the power to search in the luggage for biosecurity officers, Difficulty with the mandatory validation of the French Parliament in Paris*



Challenges and risks identified

- **Risk of transboundary animal diseases**
 - Avian influenza risk by migratory birds
 - African swine fever risk from porks products imported by passengers (second most frequent interception (20%) at the airport (after fresh fruit))
 - Foot-and-mouth disease risk from imported sea freight commercial dairy products with non-compliant veterinary certification
 - Varroa mite risk from cruise and cargo vessels (several swarms already intercepted)
- **Examples of informal/illegal movements**
 - Illegal importation of animals and animal products via express airfreight pathway for non commercial consignments facilitated by online purchase (e.g : poultry hatching eggs, live crustaceans for aquarium)
 - Illegal fishing vessels come into New Caledonian waters with prohibited animal products on board

Collaboration with other agencies



• Purpose of Collaboration

- Sharing information with Custom officers on commercial importers and offenders
- Sharing information with importers and appropriate stakeholders, on disease outbreak from overseas for early warning and response system

• Key Partners

- French national state: High Commission of the Republic in New Caledonia, French Customs, the public prosecutor and the Research Institute for Development
- Government of New Caledonia: Direction of Health and Social Affairs, Direction of Maritime Affairs, port and airport managers and the Consular Chamber of the Agriculture and Fisheries
- Three Provinces of New Caledonia: provincial directions of the environment and the rural economy
- Other organizations: veterinary clinics, epidemiological surveillance networks, breeders' union (cattle, pigs, etc.) and customs declarants

Collaboration with other agencies

• Examples of Joint Activities

- Joint customs and biosecurity control on flights arrival, on targeted sea containers and in mail and parcels center area with shared detection equipments
- Technical support from province institute officers on invasive species, on surveillance of animals from the wild
- Health monitoring of livestock farms by practicing veterinarians (alert network)
- Raising awareness on biosecurity issues among border stakeholders (customs declarants, shipping agencies, airlines, ground handling, port stevedores, etc.)

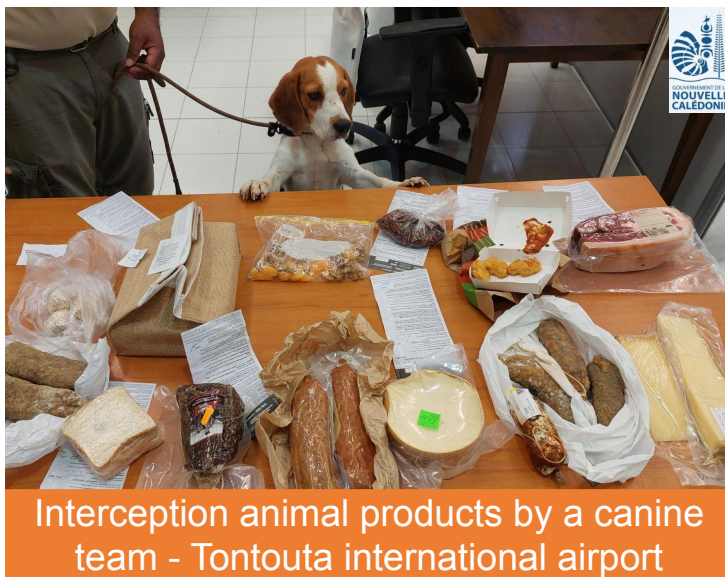
• Benefits

- Gains in efficiency of border control and improves post border early warning and response system
- Better coverage of the territory by different surveillance networks
- Increasingly significant criminal sanctions by the prosecutor



Customs and biosecurity officers at arrivals
at Tontouta international airport

Thank
you
Merci



www.gouv.davar.nc



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE